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## SPLENDID UNION VICTORIES

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.]
uncture, General Taylor, having no battery or cavalry
with him, saw that be must either make a charge or an
inglorious retreat. The charge was ordered; but, the enemy's batteries being supported by infantry, it proved insuffectual, and they were comissible to retire, which they
did in regular order, to Sangster's Station, towards Fairfax, all the time keeping up a continual fre, and thus
keeping the enemy in check.

THE OHIO TROOPS AT FANGSTER'S STATION.
At Sangster's Station they net with two Ohio regiments
who had been sont up to reinforce them. As has often
been the case hereoforce our troops under Taylor, from
some cause or other, mistook the reinforcement for
another body of rebels, and for a time a panic ensued, the
rebels the whole time keeping up a continual fire upon
them, and doing immense damage, meet of the casualities
occurring at this point and time. The disorder and confusion were at last stayed. The troops who were at first
ougaged, as well as the reinforcements, commenced again
to fire at the rebels, and to such an extent as to cause
them to give up the chare and to return towards Mama-mas. Whether or not they stopped short of it, is not
now known. Leaving one of the Chio regiments to guard
the point at Sangster's Station, the balance of the troops
returned to Fairfax Court House.

THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE CASUALTIES.

It was while the configure and disorder were apparent,

THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE CASUALTIES

the point at Sangater's Station, the balance of the froops returned to Farfax Court House.

THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE CASUALTIES.

It was while the confusion and disorder were apparent, caused by our troops mistaking friends for foes, that most of the casualties occurred, and it was at this time that General Taylor was so badly wounded in the leg below the knee that amputation was considered necessary. He was removed inst uight to the government hospital, corner of Cameroa and Fairfax streets. Alexandria, where the amputation was skilluly porformed by Dr. Isrinton, the chief surgeon at this set-birshment. When last heard from, at noon, the General was quiet, comfortable and in a fair way for a speedy recovery.

GENERAL GEORGE W. TAYLOB.

Is one of these self-made men, one of the many beroes that this war is bringing out from among the ranks of the private citizen. Originally a captain, then a colonel, and in June last promoted to a brigadier generalship, and now presented with a certificate, tolling all plainty, and proving conclusively, that he has suffered to preserve intact the glorious constitution. Saddening though it may be, the loss of a limb is an honorable wound, and is of more know to the sufferer than all the promotions with which he has been presented.

ANOTHER EXIRMISH—HOUSER IN COMMAND.

We have for the past two days felt satisfied that the above well sirely, vetoran and able, brave and gallant general, as well as his equally meritorious conferre, General Kearney, would not long remain cut off from all commandation with their francis, as well as their supplies. We knew that many hours could not elapse orogame desperate effort would be made by them to open communication, and place them at east within speaking distance of their friends and fellow patriots. Nor were we disappointed; for on Wednesday noon General Hooker, with that invincible division of his, left Warrenton Junction, where he had been encamped, followed by General Kearney, whild his division of his, left Warrenton Junction, whose name in i

Make Does NOT HESITATE, BUT POLLOWS UP THE KERELS.
What was the fluil result to this ongagement we do not now; but we know well that General Hooker is one of those generals who believe in following up an advantage, and hence we venture to state that he did not stop until her were citizer driven out of Manassas or himself badly rhipped. Sickley New York Excelsion Brigade are landed to the skies for their exemplary conduct on the occasion, rhile other of the regiments come in for their share of medial oracle.

apocial praise.

The names of any of the killed it is impossible to give at the present writing, though we are fold by a party who rode over that part of the field where the charge was made that the rebels lay pited up rows deep. Most of these latter were from Louisana regiments. It is stated that during the engagement some 200 prisoners were taken, while some 50 others voluntarily surrendered themselves, staring that they were worn out with hunger, loss of abeep and excessive riding, having ridden more than 120 miles in two days.

BAGGED.

Is somewhat greater than was at first supposed; for, in maddition to destroying the long bridges over Eust run and Broad run, some ave other smaller ones have been refidered useless. Five instead of two locomotives, it is now stated, have been destroyed, together with any number of circumstance.

A great many conflicting rumors have been current all y relative to the army. Mr. W. Simpson, of Washing-n, succeeded in making bis way from Warrenton to this place on a band car.

The enougy before us are commanded by Jackson, Hill and Ewell.

on Wednesday last Generals Kearney and Hooker at tacked the energy about one and a half miles beyond diristow, the sucerny at this point being commanded by deneral Evell. Our forces attacked the rebels with such impetuosity that they fell back in some confusion at least two miles. Night came on, which saved the enemy from total rout. Yesterday, at daybreak, Generals Kearney and Hooker opened the ball, the enemy failing back towards Centravitie. At this point our forces came up with them, when a severe orgagement ensued, which based until dark, with basvy losses on both sides. The enemy fought with great desperation, and the shades of hight again caused a cosmitted of healthies.

RESERVAL OF THE FIGHT.

them, when a severe engagement ensued, which insted until dark, with heavy losses on both sides. The cenery fought with great desperation, and the shades of night again caused a cossistent of hostilities.

RENEWAL OF THE PIGHT.

The fight was again renewed this morning but it is evident that the enemy cannot stand before the veterans of donoral Heintzelman's corps d'armes.

The EXCELSION BRIGADE.

Gon. Sickles' Excelsion Prigade was in the thickest of the fray, and right nobly did they sestain their former reputation won on the peninsula before Vorktown and Richmond. The brigade has suffered severally. It is very difficult to estimate the number of killed and wounded on our side. The loss is very bravy. Colonel Potter was wounded in the arm. Major Andrews was killed. No gotieral offere is known to be either killed or wounded.

Five locomotives and the train thereto attached have been dearty-yed, and the renmants are yet scattered along the road. All the bridges and entions from Bristow to Bull run have been destroyed. The large hotel at Management have been destroyed.

CAPTURE OF CONTRIBUTION AND PRISONERS.

The ceneny captured over one thousand contrabands last evening, of all sizes and ages. They were making their old, dicty and fifthy dods behind.

CAPTURE OF A THAIN WITH SICK SOLDIERS.

The train that left Warrenton on Torsday night, containing sick and wounded to he contrabands their and the side were turned so as to turn the cars of on the readily removed were turned so as to turn the cars of on to a sideing, and from themselves to turn the cars of on to

CORCORAN IN BOSTON.

Magnificent Ovation in the Athens of America.

The Reception at Roxbury and Trlumphant Procession to Boston Common-

Splendid Banquet at the Revere House Where the Hub of the Universe was Well Oiled.

SERENADE AND SPEECHES, 200

The ovation which General Corcoran received on Fri here in the city and home of his adoption, on his retur from the prisons of the South, a week ago, far exceede larly designated, native and adopted citizens manifesting in every respect a like desire to give colar to the occasion, and to mark alike their appreciation of devotion
to country and courage under sufferings. It was indeed
a significant demonstration of honor to the man—the representative man; it may be accorded, of the Irish people in
this great struggle—and the nationality and cause he represents. The surrounding suburbs and country for
mice poured into the city and lined the streets
marked as the route of the procession, from the
contiguous city of Korbury, where the train stopped, to

his way. The most gratifying enthusiasm marked his progress throughout, the inhabitants, from their dwellings, waving handkerchiefs and flags when the distance was too great to allow of their voices being hears.

At Fall River, Myrick's Station, Taunton and Mansfield, the inhabitants had from early morning assembled in great numbers to great him, and at these halting points General Corcoran made speeches. He was at each of these places surrounded by hosts of friends, who, with all the warmth of impulsive natures and deveted national attachment, pressed together, all auxious to grasp his

AT ROXBURY
the demonstration was exceedingly imposing, and th exhibition of feeling on the part of the people rapturous in the extreme. There was a splendid turn out of mili-tary, and such a display of trade unions as only the resperous free States of America are capable of making. The crowd that pressed forward, when the railway whistle announced that the object of all this exuberance of sentiment and welcome had arrived, threatened to make the labor of the few policemon around beyond all possible performance; but the rush was but the im-pulse of the mement, and in a moment or two a few words of persuasion sent the excited people back again outside the allotted space kept clear for forming the and talk to the "haro" at his leisure. It was, "thank God," not the Prince of Wales that they came see this time, but a man that we can shake by the

Salvos of artillery school forth their noisy welcome as the General stepped from the ears in company with Mayor Gaston, of Roxbury, who joined bim in New York for the purpose; the Boston Committee Aldermen Farley and Dayton, and Mr. Pinckney, President of the Common Council of our own city, and attended by his personal staff. Under the appointed marshalf of the day the procession at once took up the line of march through the streets of the beautiful little city of Roxbury, and the signs of welcome which everywhere greeted him here—for the most part from the ladies and omies -must have been most gratifying to the object of all this attention, and who yet bore his honors so meekly as to increase the arder and admiration of all. There

Here at the city line the procession halted for a few

minutes to enable the marshals of the day, in connection with the Boston programme, to prepare the order of march. Here also Mayor Gaston formally introduced General Corceran to his Honor Mayor Wightman, of Boston, who welcomed the General in the name of the city government and of the citizens at large.

WELCOME BY MAYOR WIGHTMAN.

He said:—Gineral—It is with sincere pleasure that I welcome you to the city of Boston, and tender to you its hospitalities during your brief but gratifying visit to this metropolis. It will be our endeaver to render your sojourn as agreeable to you as I trust it will be worthy of the guest of our city.

The General saluted the Mayor, and immediately took

raise every man I could, and would fight with ten times more carnestness than I ever had before. (Cheers.) When I entered into this contest, I wunt into it to discharge my duty as a soldier; I went into it to discharge my duty as a soldier; I went into it to discharge my duty as any other regiment for their time. (Cheers.) But I went in also, believing her formed as much duty as any other regiment for their time. (Cheers.) But I went in also, believing that although the Sauthern people were in error, that they formed the better portion of the American people. I was led, perhaps, to this conclusion from the lact of the political class that existed in some of the So, there is takes; but let mo tell you that when I went among them, when I had time to learn them for thirteen long months, when I studied their institutions, I became convinced—and I say it not from any hatted for what I have suffered—but on a just and certain convintion of my own heart that the cry of Southern chivalry and Sonthern hospitalty never had an existence but in name. It is known before I wore my allegiance to this country that within a portion of her territory three was such an lifterate, such a one sided, unprincipled set of people, I would have histmated before I would have taken it. (Cheera.) What principle can you expect from mon who boast of these cliffical and their prefuzer, man who have heart heads of the second of the second of the product of the second o

The General saluted the Mayor, and immediately tother reply.

THE PROCESSION

then moved to the broar of cannon, the music of the bands, which hasded the numerous military and civic companies, and the cheera of the assembled multitude, which has decorregated in great numbers at this pout, in consequence of the halt and the coremony of wolcome of which it was the scene. The military display was active for the trades and benevolent and other ocieties, in appearance and numbers their turnout was beyond all former comparison. A beautiful feature in the procession was a carriage modelled so as to represent the ship of state, in which were seated thirty-four beautiful young girls, from into to ten or eleven years of age, representing the states of the Union restored, which, as we hope, through the providence of God and the bravery of these who are fighting to that end, to see it ere long. Three young damaels were dressed in white and wore garkeds of flowers on their heads, green satin ribbons round their waits, and in their hands they carried small flags—the Stars and Stripes—which they waved incessarely. They were entisusiastically cheered, as representatives of the Union, along the whole line. Immense crowds lined the streets through which the procession passed on to the Common, where the barouche consisting and entilisates kind. Banners and lags waved everywhere, bearing motices apprepriate to the occasion, and all intended as a tribute to their city's guest.

ON THE COMMON.

The military and civic proportion of the procession passed on to the Common, where the barouche containing General Corcoran was halted favorably for a view of the some which was here presented and which, indeed, surpassed description. The immense gathering, a large portion of whom were lades, occupied the slope and summant of Flagstaf Hill, the line spreading to the railing on the left, and to a considerable distance a gain to the right of the platform from which the speeches were to be always and the surpassed of the military and the surpass

dosired seems instruction, not only from the "Star Spang" led Banner," but from "Bt. Patrick Day." This request was compiled with, the band playing the sir with great spirit and cading torth the stance to this assum.

Permit me to thank you for the very kind and fixtering manner with whiteit my name has been received here to-night, I desired mach to hear that national meloity, so dearly beloved by every American heart, because I have been, for the hast thriteen months, where to give utterance to its stirring notes was treavon. What American, two years ago, dreamed that a sodier, with fixed bayenet, would be marched into any room, in any part of this great republic, and there announce that that song had become treason in the land? Yet I have seen this, and my friend, the Lioutenant of the Eleventh Mussachusetts, who sits at the head of youder table (Lioutenant Califf), and every prisonor who was in captivity with me, saw that not—so hase, so degenerate in any man who ever called himself at American. (Appanue,) the other air that Relaide for head been for years—I might almost say for consturter—reason in the land which gave it birth. The single fact of playing that assional air, or singing the song to which the was dedicated, was sufficient to send an I rishman into exile, and perhaps has been the means of sending many as I ratiman across the ocean to settle among you, and proud an I that there is no son of that Green is se who is not willing to resign his life in sustaining that national benone, and planting it upon every fortress from which it has been ignominiously torn down. (Loud choers.) Yee, I feel proud, because I am theroflyly convinced that there is not an Irish heart which does not best to night with the most insense desire for the restoration of this Union and she authority of that national flag. (Renewed applicane.) Am in highing the battles of this country, we are not only discharging a duty which, as good citizens of this country. We would be missensed to the star the proceedings, it is indicated i

posing the health of the Mayor and Municipality of the city of Boston. (Drank with enthusiasm and loudners.)

Eloquent speeches were delivered by Mr. Ball, Prosident of the Boston Commonttunnell, in reply to General Corooran's tonat; by Hon. Alex. H. Rice, member of Congress, in response to the tonat, enthusiastically honored, of the health of the President of the United States; by Mr. Drankes, of the Boston Post, to the health of "Gur Adopted Citizens." Among the speakers on the occasion were the Mayor of Cambridge, Mr. Russell; Alderman Hearney, Councilman Pinckney, &c. The grainest harmony prevalled, and the company broke up at an early hour. THE SERENADE.

Throughout the whole evening the square in front of the Revere House had an excited and enthusiastic crowd in it; but as a number of the General's friends marched in companies, headed by a spiendid band, to the spot for the purpose of giving him ascenade they were accompanied by a multitude that for hours blocked up all the approaches to the hotel. Without much delay General Corooran proseeded to the balcony and presented himself. He was once more reaceived with the most lively and noisy demonstrations of delight. "Patrick's Ray," "Hail Columbias" and other national airs were played, when, at last, to the demands of another speech, the following, counsidered the best, most characteristic shad periment of the day, was made by the General Essentence.

periment of the day, was made by the General:

GEN. CORCORAN'S SPESCH AT THE SERRADE.
GENTLEREN.—I thank you for this demonstration in my honor. I have said as much to-day, and since I arrived from the South, that I am aimost at a lose for anything to say to you, although the great struggle in which we are engaged always gives rise to something new. As many people here are perhaps under the impression that the North is in part responsible for this war, I would say, in order to dispel that idea, that the North is not in the most remote degree responsible for it. (Cheers and "That's so!") Neither is the South, as a people, responsible for the war. A few disappointed politicians, a few thieves and traitors, who have been plotting and concerting plans for the destruction and overthrow of this republic for at least thirty years, are alone responsible for the misortones that have fallen open us. If this centest was an attempt to make war upon the South on people, to interfere with any rights of theirs the would be one of the first to throw myself into their ranks and oppose that into ference, (Cheers.) But no such in inference was made at the commencement of this war, nor are we responsible for any interference that has been made upon them since. If they have suffered any loss of property, real estate, personal estate or chattels, they alone have brought it upon themselves, and they must be content to endure the loss. (Cheers.) Now, what has been the manner in which they have endeavored to make the property events they have endeavored to make the people believe that we went down and made war upon them in order to commit the most infrantous erimes that were ever recorded against the officers of the result. After the battle of Manassas, those poor defined white men of the South who compose the army, more derived and in the hospital with mere fiesh wounds, and what have encert ance been heard of. I know over 600 men whose pockets were picked of every cent and every little faulty ratio by these mon. This is no new doctrine for me to preach; this is nothing new for me to sat forth; because when I was in prison I wrote letters containing three lacts and sent them here. (Loud cheering.) I told them in Richmord—that I knew the soldiers of the North would never have conducted themselves thus. I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged them with this barbarity in his presence, and I charged the work of the This had continued to the most of the This had continued to the most of the This had continued t hespitality never had an existence but in name. If I knew before I swore my allegiance to this country that within a portion of her territory there was such an Hitterate, and anone suid-unprinciples sof of people. I would have he stated before I would have taken it. (Cheera.) Wind principle can yet as yet from men who hast of their villany and their perjury—men who have boasted that for thirty years they have been plotting treason against the constitution of the United States, while those very men came into our Senate and into our Congress, and in the presence of the Gol of Hoaven awore to support that condition while they were plotting treason against it. What can we expect from such men as those? You can expect nothing but the bluckest treachery, the blackest guilt upon earth, and I say to every man present that there exists not on the face of the earth to-day a deeper nor a darker despothem than now reigns over the Southern people. (A voice—"Except Great Britam.") Not excepting Great Britam horself. You must remember that between the higher and the lower class of white people of the South there is a most marked and signal difference. One is a highly educated, highly polished class, and the other is aimost entirely lilltorate. It is nothing uncommon to find in an entire retirement about nine hundred crosses after their nature. Now, it is easy to make these people believe anything. The higher chares told these—the honest men of the South—that it was only necessary to show that they meant to secode, and that the government of these United States would not attempt to opered them. One gentleman said he would carry the whole of Lincoln's nother said he would carry the whole of Lincoln's nother said he would carry the whole of Lincoln's nother said he would carry the whole of Lincoln's nother said he would carry the whole of Lincoln's nother said he would carry the whole of Lincoln's nothing to do with the ship of the profess of the profess

Alderman Farley, Alderman Dayton, Councilman Pinck ney and Mr. T. W. Strong, arrived in this city at seve o'clock last evening from Boston. He came by way of New Haven, and his progress was a succession

Nearly all of the up town fashionable churches—which have been closed for the past five weeks, to enable the

In the Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), north In the Charch of the Resurrection (Episcopal), north side of Thirty-fifth street, and east of Sixth avenue, services will be held at half past ten in the morning and at eight o'clock in the evening. The rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach morning and evening.

The Rev. Dr. Regere will preach in the South Dutch

half past ten o'clock in the morning and at half-past seven

The Steamer Rosle Hamilton Fired Into by Guerillas. Camo, Ill., August 30, 1862.

day, when thirty miles above Fort Henry. Three of the The gunboat Alfred Robb, which was following the Rosic Hamilton, shelled the woods, without, however, effecting the dislodgement of the rebels.

Trying to Escape the Draft.
AN UNFORTUNATE WOULD BE FEMALE.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 30, 1862.
A person dressed in female appearel, and who left this city on this forenoon's train for Niagara Falls, was observed to act in an uneasy manner, and on examination clothes, and was making for Cauada to escape the draft. He was put under arrest at Lockport. His name

Enthusiastic War Meeting at Buffalo-Serenade to Hon. Horace Maynard. Burrato, August 30, 1862.

Mr. Maynard was afterwards serens led at his hotel by the Continental Singing Society, and responded in a brief and eloquent speech.

Elmira Raises an Excess of Her Quota-Elmira, N. Y., August 30, 1862. The second regiment from this district, under the late call, Colonel Samuel G. Hathaway, is already full, and there are seven or eight additional companies in the barracks here for the third regiment, five of which are full. The town of Elmira has furnished an excess of 136 over her quots of the call for six hundred thousand men.

General Clay's Plans.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gasette gives the following in relation to Cassins M. Clay:

He is, by commission, a major general, but asks only the position of a brigadier, and his command constitutes a part of the force now hastening forward toward the Cumberland Gap and thence into fastern Tennesses. Is addition to this there are some other things that I know concerning him, and others which I inter. I know that he has received an urgent letter from Mr. Lincoln, desiring him to return to Russis, and that he has promised to do so, but I infer, both from his conversation and his actions, that he intends to first take a turn with the secessionist, though that may leave the mission in the hands of Mr. Cameron for a year or so. He begins as a brigadier; but if his success equals his carnestness he will not fail to take a larger command, onless the purpose of Geo. Halbeck is to cripple every man who has not West Point sheepskin.

Markews.—On Saturday, August 30, Perse Markews.
a naive of Spring Hill, county Louth, Irrinad.
The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late recidence, No. 178 Elizabeth street. The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.
Roossa.—Of congestion of the brain, Joseph Roossa, con of James and Markeret Rogers, agod 3 years, 6 months and 28 days.

of James and Markares begins, and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most regspectfully invited to sitend the faneral, from the residence of his parents, No. 240 West Finity sixth street,
between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Monday morning,
as top o clock.

Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

[For other Deaths see Triffs Page.]

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

assended Union Victory-The Se Battle of Bull Run-The Robels Defented with Heavy Lous-Brilliant Con-News from Europe, &c., &c., &c.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific The New York Herand-Edition for the Panific-will be ready at half-past nine o'clock Monday morning, and Sarope, with the recoully published Correspond tween Secretary Seward and Barl Russell, and of all interesting events of the past ten days.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for

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Eight Carte de Visites for \$1. The Best in the city, at WOOD'S Gallery, 208 Bowery, N. Y. We Hetired Raval Officers and Others, wanted, copies of the United States Naval Register; the following years:—All before the year 1810, all from 18 to 1827, inclusive; 1835, 1835, 1837, 1838, Apply to Os OsCaff BULLUS, naval rendezvous, Cherry street, as Sew Bowery.

Beautiful Complexion —Laird's Ble
of Youth or Liquid Pearl has no equal for preservin
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Gourand's Poudre Subtile Uproets from low forcheads, upper lips or any part of the warranted. 453 Broadway. Cristadoro's Hair Dyc, Proservative and Wig dayot, wholesale and retail, No. 4 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Diarriace and Dysontery are the scourges of our army. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are not on a proventive but a powerful tonic !

Mrs. Winelow's Soothing Syrup children relieves the child from pain, invigorate stemants and howels, curres dysentery and diarricos, on scidity and cures wind cholls, gives rest, comfort and a to children teeting, and is a sure remedy in cases of children teeting, and is a sure remedy in cases of children teeting. Soid everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

Dr. Schenek will be at his Rooms Me. Sond street, New York, on Monday next, September consumptives call and see him.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.

Sent free to any one afflicted with Rupture or Regals. Address box 783 New York Post office.

A UGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALK st, issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of the world through Mesers. Rottschild, of Paris, Les des, Frankfort, Vicona, Napies, and their correspondents.

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Cleanse the body and the blood. Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to hearthy, victoress life.

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In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and fee Fulness Diziness and Pain in the Head, they are infallible, and withat, so mid and easy that they give no trouble.

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REMMATISM.—THOSE APPLICTED READ THIS.—
Messrs. Matrax & Co.—I cannot express what I have suffered for the past years from chronic rheumatism, nothing seeming to reach my case until I tried one pair of your Electro Galvanic Insoles, and after a short time effectively cured me. I hope these who are affected will try them, as and to their loy, as I have, permanent relief from years of pain.—PRIFER CONNOLLY, 121 East Twenty-second st. Gail or send for a circular.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INvalid, published for the benedit and as a warning and a gastion to young men who suffer from nervous debulky, premature decay, de., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical supposition and quackery. By inflosing a post paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be, had of the satisfact, NATHANIEL MATFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

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